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Questions Booklet

June 1993



English 33
Part B: Reading

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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June 1993
English 33 Part B: Reading
Questions Booklet
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part B: Reading contributes 50% of the total English 33 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and 8 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

Total time allotted: 2 hours

Instructions

- Be sure that you have an English 33 Questions Booklet **and** an English 33 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Do not fold the answer sheet.
- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.

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- I. Read “Incident Observed While Picking Up the Mail” on page 1 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 5.**
1. The word “elements” (line 1) is used figuratively to suggest
 - A. social pressure
 - B. life’s experiences
 - C. unexpected events
 - D. severe weather conditions

 2. Describing the boy’s face as “vulnerable” (line 9) suggests an impression of
 - A. alertness
 - B. confusion
 - C. hopelessness
 - D. defenselessness

 3. The speaker imagines the father and the son exchanging a loving smile (lines 19–24) because of their
 - A. shared sense of accomplishment
 - B. happiness in getting their money in cash
 - C. surprise that the son can conduct business
 - D. relief that the cashier accepts the signature

 4. The STRONGEST reason for the boy’s pride is that his father
 - A. needs him to sign the cheque
 - B. dresses similarly to him
 - C. admires his strength
 - D. has had a hard life

 5. The attitude of the speaker toward the father and son is one of
 - A. pity for their poverty
 - B. suspicion of their motives
 - C. amusement at their actions
 - D. admiration for their intimacy

II. Read the excerpt from *All My Sons* on pages 2 to 5 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 6 to 14.

6. The phrase “in a century” (line 14) is an example of
- A. irony
 - B. metaphor
 - C. hyperbole
 - D. symbolism
7. Chris avoids giving his mother a direct answer in lines 31 to 34 because he is
- A. angry at his mother’s insensitivity
 - B. impatient with his father’s lack of interest
 - C. confused about Annie’s motives for the visit
 - D. uncomfortable about revealing his feelings for Annie
8. The stage direction in line 51 indicates Mrs. Keller’s
- A. feeling of helplessness
 - B. frustration with her family
 - C. resignation to her son’s death
 - D. anger with her husband for planting the tree
9. The statement that reflects the futility of the family’s reactions to Larry’s absence is
- A. “I just thought we’d all like to see each other again” (line 18)
 - B. “Everybody was in such a hurry to bury him” (lines 60–61)
 - C. “We’re like at a railroad station waiting for a train that never comes in” (lines 69–70)
 - D. “I thought the four of us might go out to dinner a couple of nights” (lines 72–73)

Continued

10. Mrs. Keller strongly believes in omens. To her, the MOST powerful omen is the
- A. fallen tree
 - B. baseball glove
 - C. pain in her head
 - D. abundance of rose petals
11. In her heart, Mrs. Keller has conflicting feelings about Annie. This conflict is shown in the discrepancy between the statement “But I’ll always love that girl” (line 22) and the statement
- A. “She’s one that didn’t jump into bed with somebody else as soon as it happened with her fella” (lines 22–23)
 - B. “Nobody comes seven hundred miles ‘just to see’ ” (line 83)
 - C. “Probably a hundred people told her she’s foolish, but she’s waited” (lines 98–99)
 - D. “She’s faithful as a rock” (line 101)
12. The statement that MOST CLEARLY shows Mrs. Keller’s despair is
- A. “The tree snapped right in front of me” (line 54)
 - B. “I won’t stand for any nonsense” (lines 108–109)
 - C. “I can’t stand all alone” (line 117)
 - D. “Just don’t stop believing” (line 124)
13. The persistence of Mrs. Keller’s anxiety is MOST STRONGLY suggested by
- A. “I’ve got such a funny pain on the top of my head” (lines 6–7)
 - B. “She’s wearing out more bedroom slippers than shoes” (lines 37–38)
 - C. “Sure, and let’s break out of this, heh, Mom?” (line 72)
 - D. “Why did he invite her here?” (line 78)
14. In this excerpt, Mr. Keller’s attitude toward his wife can BEST be described as one of
- A. skepticism
 - B. frustration
 - C. apathy
 - D. anger

- III. Read “The Right Button” on pages 6 to 8 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 15 to 26.**
- 15.** In the first paragraph, the writer uses the second person pronoun in order to
- A. establish a formal tone
 - B. create a humorous affect
 - C. engage the reader’s interest
 - D. challenge the reader’s technological abilities
- 16.** Electronic gadgets derive their “smartness” from
- A. control panels
 - B. computer chips
 - C. intuitive controls
 - D. cellular complexity
- 17.** Designers anticipated that increasingly complex computers would result in
- A. fewer problems for the users
 - B. confusion for the programmers
 - C. more compatibility among the gadgets
 - D. stronger competition in the marketplace
- 18.** The word “debacle” (line 96) suggests
- A. financial collapse
 - B. worker negligence
 - C. a political cover-up
 - D. a catastrophic event
- 19.** The “uniform” answer referred to in line 126 was one that was
- A. approved by the employers
 - B. unsupported by the evidence
 - C. unaccepted by the manufacturers
 - D. agreed upon by all the secretaries

Continued

20. According to this article, what is the critical problem with most instruction manuals?
- A. Lack of organization
 - B. Confusing language
 - C. Shortage of details
 - D. Size of print
21. When David Kelley says “ ‘I think about my mother when I design a product’ ” (lines 163–164), he PROBABLY means that he
- A. considers her a typical user
 - B. fears her criticism of his efforts
 - C. respects her opinion of his work
 - D. understands her fascination with gadgets
22. The writer uses the term “technological illiterates” (line 191) to refer to people who
- A. own outdated equipment
 - B. are frustrated by confusing TV listings
 - C. choose to ignore industrial developments
 - D. are easily frustrated by product sophistication
23. When the writer says that Donald Norman and David Kelley “preach a similar gospel” (line 200), he means that they both recommend control panels that are
- A. creative
 - B. elaborate
 - C. challenging
 - D. uncomplicated
24. In lines 241 to 247, the writer concludes that future electronic gadgets may be
- A. less complex
 - B. more complex
 - C. accessible to everyone
 - D. more difficult to produce

Continued

25. The reference to the 16th century plow design (lines 247–252) serves to suggest that technological change is
- A. often resisted initially
 - B. always beneficial to society
 - C. fascinating to the general population
 - D. misunderstood by social commentators
26. The theme of this article is BEST expressed in the statement
- A. “ ‘The gap between the people designing technology and those who buy it just keeps getting bigger and bigger’ ” (lines 17–20)
 - B. “ ‘In the office alone, bad equipment design takes a huge cost in training and morale’ ” (lines 107–109)
 - C. “ ‘What I keep in mind, for perspective, is that the only piece of technology that the general public has really mastered after the automobile is the telephone’ ” (lines 158–163)
 - D. “ ‘Another solution to the gadget crisis involves educating young designers and engineers’ ” (lines 195–197)

IV. Read Robin's letter and revisions on pages 9 and 10 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 27 to 33.

- 27.** In paragraph 1, Robin's additions of "really" and "excellent" serve to achieve
- A.** unity
 - B.** clarity
 - C.** emphasis
 - D.** sophistication
- 28.** In the first part of paragraph 2, Robin revises the sentence structure in order to correct a
- A.** shift in tense
 - B.** comma splice
 - C.** run-on sentence
 - D.** sentence fragment
- 29.** Robin's revisions to the last two sentences of paragraph 3 have the effect of
- A.** increasing formality
 - B.** creating an enthusiastic tone
 - C.** correcting an overgeneralization
 - D.** concealing her lack of technological knowledge
- 30.** In paragraph 4, Robin revises the first sentence in order to
- A.** improve clarity
 - B.** develop contrast
 - C.** increase sentence variety
 - D.** eliminate the rhetorical question

Continued

31. In paragraph 4, Robin changes the punctuation at the end of her original sentence “I think programming the VCR by voice would be just the thing” in order to correct
- A. an unclear focus
 - B. a redundant phrase
 - C. a sentence fragment
 - D. an ineffective transition
32. In the first sentence of paragraph 5, Robin’s replacement of “for sure” with “certain” serves to
- A. formalize style
 - B. sustain interest
 - C. avoid repetition
 - D. eliminate confusion
33. Robin’s addition to the last sentence in paragraph 5 is effective because it
- A. describes her various activities
 - B. provides a formal conclusion for her letter
 - C. reinforces the central issue she is discussing
 - D. reveals her continued inadequacy with technology

V. Read the excerpt from *Fire on the Mountain* on pages 11 to 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 34 to 42.

- 34.** The quotation that BEST conveys that Nanda Kaul was not satisfied with her former lifestyle is
- A. “ ‘The house I had in the plains was crowded’ ” (line 4)
 - B. “ ‘She covered her eyes, as though dazzled, and bent her head’ ” (lines 7–8)
 - C. “ ‘I had to break free of it’ ” (lines 11–12)
 - D. “ ‘No, I distributed it all—to your grandmother, her sister and brothers’ ” (lines 14–15)
- 35.** That Nanda Kaul “covered her eyes, as though dazzled, and bent her head” (line 8) suggests that she was
- A. pleased by her great-granddaughter’s visit
 - B. proud of having so many possessions
 - C. overwhelmed by memories
 - D. frightened by the storm
- 36.** Lines 32 to 36 foreshadow the
- A. discomfort of Nanda Kaul
 - B. appearance of the lilies
 - C. artistry of Ram Lal
 - D. end of the storm
- 37.** Raka’s question “ ‘Was it from her?’ ” (lines 63–64) suggests that Raka’s relationship with her mother has been
- A. disrespectful
 - B. harmonious
 - C. intimate
 - D. distant

Continued

38. That Raka asks about her mother in a “cautiously casual” manner (line 67) suggests that Raka
- A. anticipates some bad news
 - B. over-reacts to the situation
 - C. knows Nanda Kaul is angry
 - D. feels relaxed in Nanda Kaul’s home
39. The statement “Fantasy and fairy tales had their place in life, she knew it so well” (line 72) indicates that Nanda Kaul believes that such things provide
- A. conflicting emotions
 - B. release from boredom
 - C. a shield from harsh reality
 - D. a source of light entertainment
40. Nanda Kaul regrets that she has told Raka the truth about her mother (lines 73–74) because Nanda Kaul
- A. is unable to understand Raka
 - B. wants Raka to find out for herself
 - C. wishes that she could be more kind to Raka
 - D. knows that Raka will be surprised by the news
41. Nanda Kaul and Raka associate the lilies with
- A. Raka’s mother
 - B. the scent of moist earth
 - C. scattered sheets of crêpe paper
 - D. the floral arrangements of Ram Lal
42. The relationship between Nanda Kaul and Raka is
- A. warm and affectionate
 - B. guarded and restrained
 - C. inconsiderate and hostile
 - D. honest and straightforward

VI. Read “The Passing of Thistle” on pages 14 and 15 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 43 to 51.

- 43.** Lines 9 and 10 suggest that the dog, Thistle, brought out “the hero” in photographers by
- A.** appearing as a threat in the shadows
 - B.** dominating all the family photographs
 - C.** disappearing whenever she saw a camera
 - D.** providing a distinct contrast in photographs
- 44.** In line 21, the word “brooked” means
- A.** risked
 - B.** noticed
 - C.** tolerated
 - D.** encountered
- 45.** The children’s maturity increases in direct proportion to
- A.** Thistle’s decline
 - B.** the speaker’s loneliness
 - C.** the speaker’s knowledge
 - D.** Thistle’s inability as a guard dog
- 46.** The reason that the children “ceased a little to be children” (line 31) is that they were
- A.** establishing their independence
 - B.** outgrowing their desire for a dog
 - C.** experiencing the inevitability of change
 - D.** losing patience with Thistle’s bad habits

Continued

47. The break between lines 31 and 32 indicates a transition that serves to
- A. emphasize the speaker's bond with Thistle
 - B. change the setting to another location
 - C. create two conflicting views
 - D. describe the death of Thistle
48. The speaker's feelings about the death of Thistle are MOST STRONGLY suggested in
- A. "This is our first summer without a dog" (line 1)
 - B. "She had a way of posing in the landscape" (line 6)
 - C. "they saw their childhoods disappearing with her" (line 30)
 - D. "she's gone and no one else remembers" (line 41)
49. In context, the lines "the weekends that we spent in the house together letting each other in and out of doors" (lines 42–43) suggest that Thistle and the narrator shared a sense of
- A. dependence
 - B. resentment
 - C. impatience
 - D. eagerness
50. To the speaker, Thistle's life span is significant because it parallels the
- A. memories that are lost forever
 - B. sudden decline of an animal friend
 - C. gradual deterioration of the narrator's faculties
 - D. family's progression from togetherness to separateness
51. The speaker holds a special affection for Thistle PRIMARILY because
- A. Thistle demonstrated unwavering obedience
 - B. they shared the same experiences
 - C. Thistle had a unique personality
 - D. they were both abandoned

VII. Read “The Story-Teller” on pages 16 to 19 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 52 to 64.

- 52.** The introductory paragraph establishes that the atmosphere in the railway carriage is
- A.** relaxing
 - B.** stressful
 - C.** frightening
 - D.** pleasurable
- 53.** That the children “emphatically occupied the compartment” (line 6) means that they
- A.** are intimidated by their aunt
 - B.** leave no seats for adults
 - C.** dominate the carriage
 - D.** are being scolded
- 54.** The aunt’s comment “ ‘Perhaps the grass in the other field is better’ ” (line 19) illustrates her
- A.** sound knowledge of farm life
 - B.** confident explanations of ordinary events
 - C.** perceptive responses to the children’s questions
 - D.** inadequacy in capturing the children’s interest
- 55.** The MAIN reason that the frown on the bachelor’s face “was deepening to a scowl” (line 25) is that
- A.** he finds the children’s misbehavior unacceptable
 - B.** the aunt is unable to cope with the situation
 - C.** the children’s conversation is limited
 - D.** he is a naturally irritable person

Continued

56. The aunt's story is "unenterprising and deplorably uninteresting" (lines 40–41) MAINLY because it lacks
- A. moral lessons
 - B. familiar content
 - C. social application
 - D. imaginative appeal
57. The word "bristled" in line 55 indicates that the aunt's response is
- A. weary
 - B. hostile
 - C. apathetic
 - D. courageous
58. In line 59, the word *you* is in italics to suggest that the aunt responds in a tone of
- A. uncontrolled outrage
 - B. hesitant questioning
 - C. sarcastic challenge
 - D. confident pride
59. The tendency of the aunt to make judgments based on first impressions is revealed by the statement
- A. "Most of the aunt's remarks seemed to begin with 'Don't' " (lines 8–9)
 - B. "He was a hard, unsympathetic man, the aunt decided in her mind" (lines 25–26)
 - C. "'It's a very difficult thing to tell stories that children can both understand and appreciate' " (lines 56–57)
 - D. "'Perhaps *you* would like to tell them a story,' was the aunt's retort" (line 59)

Continued

60. The aunt permits herself a smile that resembles a grin (lines 89–90) because she
- A. accepts the children’s questions with good humor
 - B. expects the bachelor to be at a loss for an answer
 - C. considers her story to have been superior
 - D. reluctantly enjoys the bachelor’s story
61. In line 95, the word “suppressed” means
- A. released
 - B. imitated
 - C. initiated
 - D. restrained
62. The children’s approval of the Prince’s decision (lines 113–114) indicates MAINLY that they
- A. enjoy the story’s unconventionality
 - B. dislike Bertha’s attitude
 - C. are bored with flowers
 - D. are tired of fantasy
63. The irony in Bertha’s predicament is revealed in
- A. “ ‘Bertha walked up and down and enjoyed herself immensely’ ” (lines 118–119)
 - B. “ ‘Bertha saw the wolf and saw that it was stealing towards her’ ” (line 129)
 - C. “ ‘She ran as hard as she could, and the wolf came after her with huge leaps and bounds’ ” (lines 130–131)
 - D. “ ‘All that was left of her were her shoes, bits of clothing, and the three medals for goodness’ ” (lines 146–147)
64. The two stories, one told by the aunt and the other by the bachelor, are used to contrast
- A. adult responses to children
 - B. the attitudes of women and men
 - C. the types of children’s behavior
 - D. people’s attitudes toward animals

VIII. Read “Crouse on Cars” on pages 20 and 21 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 65 to 70.

65. The seriousness with which manufacturers choose names for cars is suggested when the writer compares naming cars to naming
- A. fish
 - B. places
 - C. animals
 - D. children
66. The writer implies that, in general, auto manufacturers consider a name to be successful MAINLY when it
- A. implies rugged strength
 - B. reflects conservative attitudes
 - C. connects with familiar geography
 - D. stimulates the imagination of consumers
67. The writer establishes that the choice of names for cars is dependent MAINLY on
- A. car design
 - B. marketing strategies
 - C. competitors' success
 - D. manufacturer's relatives
68. All of the following words are synonyms for “name” or “names” EXCEPT the word
- A. monikers (line 12)
 - B. appellation (line 15)
 - C. itinerary (line 28)
 - D. nomenclature (line 43)

Continued

69. Car names that the writer thinks do NOT illustrate evidence of rational marketing planning are
- A. Mustang and Pinto
 - B. Reliant and Accord
 - C. Caprice and Gremlin
 - D. Barracuda and Marlin
70. The writer's attitude toward those who name cars is one of
- A. respect for their judgment
 - B. amusement at their efforts
 - C. admiration for their choices
 - D. wonder at their competitiveness

English 33: Part B

June 1993

